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BATTLE OF BALLOTS

Results of the Elections in Various States.

APATHY IS A FEATURE

Contest Hottest in Ohio, Iowa and New York City.

Van Wyck Given \$4,000 Plurality in New York City—Bushnell and His State Ticket Associates Claim Victory—Senator Hanna in a Close Fight—Shaw, in Iowa, Is Given About 25,000 Plurality—Democrats Have Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Nebraska—Colorado for Silver.

The elections held in the year immediately following a presidential contest are almost invariably marked by a lack of interest and the chief feature of the contests in the various States Tuesday was the apathy manifested by the electors. There is falling off in the vote of both parties, and while the Democrats show relative gains when compared with the phenomenal presidential vote of last year, the stay-at-home vote is made of nearly an equal percentage of both parties.

Though the elections were for the most part for offices of little national importance, the result was awaited with considerable interest. In Ohio, Virginia, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, New York, Nebraska and Massachusetts the fight waged fiercely. Ohio and Iowa elected Governors. In Maryland and Ohio, a special national interest was involved on account of a United States Senator hav-

ing been elected by the fusion of the Democratic and the Republican parties. In Albany the conditions were very similar to those in New York. Two Republican candidates split up the vote of that party and allowed the Democrats to win. The combined Republican vote was 2,000 in excess of the Democratic vote.

In New York City, such a rush to the polls has never been known except in presidential years. The registration was abnormal. The total of 367,250 was only

hold-overs. Democrats claim 38 members of the House, Republicans concede them 37. Republicans claim 63 in the House out of 100, and 40 out of 50 in the Senate.

South Dakota.

South Dakota polled a light vote. Democrats joined with the Republicans against the Populists. Of the eight Circuit judges, the Republicans elect five. In the second district a Populist majority of 1,000 was overturned, Republicans winning by 500. Later returns may add to Republican victories.

Nebraska.

Nebraska has gone Democratic. At midnight, the fusion State chairman claimed the State by from 20,000 to 23,000 plurality. The Lincoln State Journal (Rep.) at that hour received the defeat of the Republican State ticket. The chairman of the Republican State committee made no statement.

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts re-elects Wolcott, Republican, Governor by 108,000 votes, against \$8,000 for Williams, Democrat, and 17,500 for Everett, gold Democrat. The lower house of the Legislature will stand 200 Republicans to 40 Democrats, while the Senate will stand 33 Republicans to 7 Democrats.

Michigan.

Michigan returns up to midnight Tuesday leave it a matter of doubt whether the Legislature will will choose a successor to Senator Gorman. Both parties claim it. Gorman's friends claim that it is reasonably certain he will be returned.

Colorado.

Colorado has probably been carried by the silver men, although the result is in doubt, owing to the delay in getting returns from outlying districts. Violent storms kept many voters indoors. Women counted upon to help the silver men, were unable to get to the polls.

Kentucky.

Kentucky has gone Democratic. The returns up to a late hour indicate that Sam J. Sheekleford, the silver Democratic candidate for clerk of the Court of Appeals, has from 5,000 to 7,000 plurality. Louisville has elected a Democratic Mayor, by at least 4,000.

Virginia.

Virginia has elected the Democratic State ticket headed by J. Hoge Tyler for Governor, by a majority exceeding 50,000. Returns indicate that not a Republican or Populist has been elected to the Legislature. There was a very small vote.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania held its quietest election in many years. The feature was the ex-

11,452 behind that of 1896. Last year only 600 per cent failed to vote for President, and the estimated total vote this year of 528,000 shows that the falling off does not exceed that of 1896. The vote for Tracy, the Republican mayoralty candidate, was divided by the candidacy of Seth Low upon a Citizens' Union ticket.

Low was second and Tracy third in the contest. The George vote was inconsiderable. The death of his wife evidently disinterested his following, and thousands evidently voted for Farmers' candidates.

It is claimed that young George lost many through the failure of inspectors to affix his pasted and invalid tickets. The official vote for Mayor was: Van Wyck, 235,800; Low, 140,873; Tracy, 101,823; George, 29,283; Gleason, 521. The vote for Van Wyck is about 44.25 per cent of the total vote cast, or less than the 45.21 per cent cast for Bryan in 1896 in the same territory. The total vote for Low and Tracy shows 14,327 more than Van Wyck received.

The metropolitan district is normally Democratic and the plurality for Van Wyck is accounted for natural conditions in an election not influenced by national issues.

Ohio. In Ohio the official count will be necessary to satisfy the contestants. At the time this is written the more the respective parties figure on their returns the smaller their pluralities seem to become, while their claims increase in opposite directions. The closeness of the vote has

caused intense feeling and the usual cry of fraud. When the result was in doubt in 1886 it was discovered that the tally sheets were forged. Tuesday night the Republicans telephoned to all their county committees to beware of the frauds of 1886. And when the Republicans were claiming the Legislature by only one or two majority on joint ballot the Democrats telephoned their county committees to beware of all sorts of fraud and to remember that it was a majority of one by which the great crime of 1877 was committed that defeated Tilden. The State headquarters will be kept open until the official counts are made in all of the 88 counties of the State.

Meantime, the managers at both the Democratic and the Republican State headquarters claim the State. The Democrats claim the election of Chapman for Governor, and their State ticket on such a close margin that it will require the official figures to determine the plurality.

Chairman McConville claims that the Democrats will have a majority of seven in the Legislature on joint ballot for Senator. He says the Republicans are claiming counties that are doubtful and others that the Democrats have carried by small pluralities. The Republicans claim that Bushnell for Governor and the rest of the

Republican State ticket has been elected by a good 8,000 plurality, and that the Republicans will have a majority of two on the joint ballot of the Legislature for Senator. The Republicans contend that they will not have a majority in the State Senate. The Republicans claim 17 of the 36 Senators, with 18 conceded to the Democrats and one doubtful. They claim that

in addition to making a fight, they other Bryan lines, attacked the record of the Republican State officers, accusing them of extravagance, etc., and a fight was

made by both parties. In Nebraska, the Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans were united. In Kentucky it was a battle between Blackburn and the Carlisle-Lindsey gold Democrats. In Pennsylvania there was a fight between the Quay and the anti-Quay elements in the Republican ranks. In Virginia the Republicans had the regular ticket and Democrats will elect a Governor. In Colorado there was a great mix-up among the silver forces.

New York.

The State of New York has reversed a plurality of 263,469 for McKinley to a Democratic majority of \$4,000 for A. B. Parker as chief judge of the court of appeals. The Republicans may also have lost the Assembly, in which last year they had a seventy majority. New York City has elected Robert G. Van Wyck, the Tammany candidate, as Mayor by a plurality of \$2,000. Seth Low, the Citizens' Union nominee, finished second in the race, while General Benjamin F. Tracy, Republican, and Henry George, Jeffersonian Democrat, follow in the order named.

In the State the Republican landslides of the past two years have been reversed by the changing of something like \$240,000 votes. Gov. Black's plurality last year was over 200,000. John Palmer, the Republican Secretary of State, won the year previous by over 100,000. The indications are that these enormous pluralities have been swept away, and a reverse plurality of between 30,000 and 50,000 is given. The greatest surprise of the returns are the great gains made in the Assembly by the Democrats, many of them being in counties and districts where there was no expectation on the part of the Democratic managers of winning. Republicans explain these gains by attributing them to the heated municipal campaigns and the trading of votes. Early returns indicated that the Republicans will still control the Assembly by a largely decreased majority.

More surprising perhaps, than the returns on the State and Assembly district tickets were the results of the municipal campaigns in the large cities. New York

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Chairman McMillen, Republican, contends that Shaw's plurality will reach to more than 30,000. Chairman McMillen's estimate of vote follows: Republican, 230,000; Democratic, 200,000; Prohibition, 7,000; gold Democratic, 5,000; Populist, 3,000. The Democratic State committee concedes Shaw's election by 15,000, but claims gains in Legislature. Democrats concede 30 Republicans in the Senate, counting newly elected members and

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The Avalanche

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

CRIME OF A SEA COOK.

KILLED CAPTAIN AND MATE OF THE SHIP.

Mutinous Crew of a Boston Schooner Brought Back from Brazil in United States Warship—Retail Trade Shows Symptoms of Activity.

Triple Crime at Sea. The United States steamship Lancaster dropped anchor in Hampton Roads from Bahia, Brazil. In military confinement on the warship were five men of the crew of the schooner Olive Pecker, whose Captain, J. W. Whitman of Rockland, Me., and his mate, William Saunders of Sandy Cove, N. S., were murdered at sea in August last. In the ship's hold, closely ironed, is J. Anderson, the schooner's cook, who is the self-confessed perpetrator of the murders, and who afterward set fire to the vessel. The Olive Pecker sailed from Boston on June 27 with a cargo of lumber for Bahia, and the story of the tragedy is told by the murderer, who gives a signed statement of his crime. The seamen remained in the old prison at Bahia for four weeks before the arrival of the Lancaster. When the men were sent aboard the cruiser they were found to be so filthy and poorly clad that it was necessary to give them baths and new wearing apparel.

SKY IS CLEARING.

Bradstreet's Takes a Favorable View of the Business Situation.

Bradstreet's commercial report says: "Killing frosts South, the raising of quarantine embargoes at nearly all States invaded by yellow fever, the resumption of traffic and a prospective revival in demand for staple merchandise constitute the trade features of the week. Rains in central western and western States, followed by colder weather, have favored farmers and stimulated demand from interior storekeepers. This has had a favorable effect at Louisville, St. Louis and Kansas City. Jobbers in northwestern States are awaiting seasonable weather to stimulate the movement of heavy dry goods and winter clothing. Leading manufacturing industries continue fairly well employed. In addition to lower prices for Southern and Bessemer pig and for steel billets, quotations for naval stores, wool, copper, coffee, pork, flour, oats and wheat are lower, while those for cotton, print cloths, sugar and beet are unchanged, and for Indian corn and lead, are a shade higher. Wheat exports—four included as wheat—from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week aggregate 5,575,216 bushels, compared with 5,913,391 bushels last week. Exports of Indian corn this week amount to 2,199,550 bushels, compared with 1,589,000 bushels last week."

GROWTH OF PENSION ROLL.

Evans Shows That the List Has Increased 5,338 in a Year. The first annual report of Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington has been made public. A summary follows: "There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 30,301 new pensioners, and there were restored to the rolls 3,071 pensioners who had been previously dropped; a total of 34,072. During the same period the losses to the rolls were 31,050 by death, 1,074 by marriage of widows and mothers, 1,845 by legal limitation (minors), 2,638 for failure to claim pension for three years, and 4,500 for other causes; an aggregate of 41,122. The whole number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1897, was 297,013. The net gain over the previous year was 5,336. The amount disbursed for pensions by the pension agents during the year was \$139,709,342.12, and the amount disbursed by treasury settlement was \$150,475.23; a total of \$139,849,717. This exceeds the amount disbursed during the fiscal year 1896 by the sum of \$1,584,450."

Lost in Lake Erie.

Nineteen lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer Idaho of the Western Transit line. The accident happened on Long Point, in Lake Erie, about sixty-five miles west of Buffalo, on the Canadian side. A strong southwest gale was blowing at the time. Off Long Point the steamer shipped a big sea, which quenched the fires in the engine and the boat was helpless. The captain and crew were lowering the lifeboat when the vessel gave a lurch and went down on her side, stern first. Two of the crew managed to reach the top of a single spar that stood above the water. There they clung until eight hours later, when they were discovered by the lookout on the Mariposa of the Minnesota line.

Killed Their Teacher.

James Allen, teacher in a school at Wheatland, Hickory County, Mo., was beaten to death by his pupils. As a punishment for misconduct, Mr. Allen kept several boys after school was dismissed. When released the youths were away angry, and later, as the schoolmaster was on his way home, they waylaid him, pelting him with stones and clubs. Mr. Allen was knocked down and his skull crushed.

Robbers Destroy the Train.

An Atlantic and Pacific passenger train was held up by four men near Grant's station, N. M. After blowing open the express company's safe, the robbers wrecked the train, which caught fire, the express, baggage and smoking cars being totally destroyed. It is not known how much money the robbers secured, but it is thought a large amount was carried by the train.

Scared the Undertaker.

John Grimes, an aged man, was found in an old, unoccupied house at Dover, N. H., apparently dead. An undertaker was sent to prepare the body for burial. While at work on the supposed corpse, Grimes suddenly opened his eyes and, looking up at the undertaker, said: "Hello, Johnnie." The undertaker was badly frightened and rushed through the room hollered and out of the house.

Battalions of Bullets.

In Tuesday's election the Republicans were victorious in Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts, South Dakota and Kansas, while the Democrats carried Virginia and Kentucky. Van Wyck (Tammam) is elected Mayor of Greater New York. Philadelphia chooses Republican and Detroit a Democrat. Nebraska sticks to silver and Maryland probably returns Gorman to the Senate.

James H. Jordan Dead.

James H. Jordan, postmaster of Denver, died from an overdose of morphine pills which he had taken, supposing them to be cathartic pills.

Business Failures.

The Staniland, Merkle & Staniland Company, owners of the Dayton, O., steam marble and granite works, assigned assets, \$23,000; liabilities, \$25,000. Oscar Hammerstein, the New York theatrical manager, has assigned to Lewis J. Phillips.

WHAT SPAIN SAYS.

More Particulars of the Contents of the Spanish Note.

A semi-official note has been circulated in Madrid giving a more exact indication of the contents of the Spanish note in reply to the communication of the United States on the subject of Cuba than has hitherto been published. The first part of the note is a paraphrase of the latest of the reply of the United States. It concludes with the assurance that Spain is in agreement with the same friendly feeling as expressed on behalf of the United States. The second part of the reply goes into elaborate details concerning the various filibustering expeditions in Spain, in concluding that portion of her reply to the United States, expresses the hope that this phase of the situation will be changed and that the United States will try to "prevent further violations of international law." Relying to the offer of mediation made by the United States, Spain says she hopes the United States will act "honestly and correctly in helping Spain to pacify Cuba, especially in view of the fact that such an extended form of autonomy is about to be sincerely granted." The general feeling in Spain's capital is more hopeful of a peaceful outcome of the situation, especially since Marshal Blanco's arrival at Havana, as it is believed his presence will greatly further the solving of the Cuban problem.

WILL GO IT ALONE.

Canadian Labor Organizations to Withdraw from Present Bodies.

As a result of De Barry's vigorous anti-alien work on the frontier, there is a growing movement all along the line, among Canadian trades unions to sever connection with the parent bodies in the States. Recently there was formed in Ottawa, Can., a new body to take the place of the Knights of Labor in Canada. It is known as the Canadian Federation of Labor, and is prosecuting a vigorous anti-American campaign among the Knights of Labor assemblies in Ontario and Quebec, the two provinces where unionism is strong. The Federation claims that the alien labor laws passed by the United States Congress were the result of agitation by United States trades unions, and they, as Canadians, therefore, do not care to have any further nominal friendliness where none exists. The session of the Ancient Order of United Workmen from the jurisdiction of the same prime lodge in the United States is a fair indication of the feeling that is prevailing in Canada with regard to the alleged antagonism of Americans to Canada.

RIOT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Lively Fight Between Strikers and Non-Union Men.

A riot occurred at Scottdale, Pa., in which Henry Gillespie, John Jordan and Manager Skemp, of the Scottish Iron and Steel Company, were badly injured. The previous day a strong man, Frank Keltz, was beaten into insensibility by non-union ironworkers, and Keltz's fellow workmen vowed vengeance. Manager Skemp, fearing trouble when his men at work formed thirty or forty of them in line and marched up Pittsburg street, at Broadway a large crowd had gathered and four of the marchers with drawn revolvers stepped to the front and ordered the crowd back. Just then some one threw a stone into the crowd of non-unionists. This was responded to by a shot, followed by a regular fusillade, fully fifty shots being fired, nearly all coming from the non-union men.

SHOOTS A JUDGE.

Negro Tries to Kill John M. Markley Near Cincinnati.

John Davis, colored, was brought to jail at Cincinnati by officers from Brown County to escape lynching. His crime was shooting and fatally wounding Judge John M. Markley of Brown County Common Pleas Court in Georgetown. Davis talked to Markley about a case for his employer, he offered to raise \$300,000 to be placed in the hands of Miss Cornelius, Davis' custodian, who shall hold this fund until such time as there shall be enough money on hand to retire the \$300,000 of Temple trust bonds." The resolution was passed by a preamble, which was adopted by a parliamentary quirk, but allowed to stand by consent. This preamble coupled the names of Miss Willard and Mrs. Carse. A resolution setting forth that no reflection upon Mrs. Carse was intended was adopted by a rising vote at the close of the session.

Virginia Railroad Wreck.

The "F. V." through vestibule train from Cincinnati to New York on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad plunged into the Rinnava River about three miles east of Charlottesville, Va. Four people were killed outright and a large number badly injured. The accident was caused by a spreading rail.

Earth Shakes in Montana.

A slight earthquake shock was felt at Helena, Mont., rocking buildings. It was of seven seconds' duration. The shock was also felt in Butte and Anaconda. Many people were shaken out of bed, chimneys fell and plate glass was broken, the forehead.

Spain Can Only Promise.

Spain can do nothing for Cuba but tax it. The Government at Madrid, whether it be conservative or liberal, is powerless to formulate measures that will insure peace and prosperity in the island. This is the candid opinion of Hannis Taylor, who has just returned from Spain, where for the last four years he has been the American minister conducting the delicate diplomatic negotiations which from time to time have arisen out of the Cuban war.

Mr. Taylor has contributed an elaborate review of the present aspects of the Cuban question; and in the light of his experiences and observation, and as a result of his study of this difficult problem, Mr. Taylor expresses the conviction that Spanish statesmanship is perfectly impotent to solve the Cuban problem either promptly or wisely.

The deplorable state of things existing in Cuba characterizes as being not only shocking to humanity, but a special and grievous burden to the people of the United States. American commerce with Cuba—\$100,000,000 annually at the outbreak of the war—has been almost wiped out; American investments in the island have been nearly destroyed or rendered unproductive; many American citizens removed to want, while some of the men have died in Spanish dungeons. But most of all, the recent enter as a disturbing factor into our internal political affairs.

England Fears Another Strike.

Instead of improving the labor situation in England is getting worse daily. The engineers' strike is not yet settled, and now comes the announcement of another great war, involving 200,000 cotton operatives. Necessity compels the owners of mills to insist on a 5 per cent reduction in wages, a reduction which, of course, labor leaders resist. The latter propose to curtail production, but the owners won't have this. A cotton operators' strike on top of the engineers' strike would paralyze the greatest trade of the empire. The spinners and weavers will soon decide what they will do.

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Most Valuable Gold.

Lester Turner, master of the First National Bank of Seattle; George Heinrich and George Stinson, old Alaska miners.

WHAT SPAIN SAYS.

are interested in an Alaskan mining proposition that apparently out-Klondikes the Klondike. Reinick and Stinson went to Seattle, Wash., from Alaska last August and went to the First National Bank, where Turner cashed for them \$33,000 worth of gold dust at \$18 an ounce, or \$2 more than is given for Klondike gold. Turner became interested in the men and found out that they took the gold out of two claims in sixty days. It is supposed that the claims are thirty days' journey from Prince William Sound, an American soil. The steamer Ascutnia has sailed from Seattle with Reinick and a party of twenty-five miners. Each miner is under contract to take a claim and to the original discoverers.

STOLE HIER DIAMONDS.

Mysterious Theft of \$20,000 Worth of Jewels in New York.

Capt. George McCluskey, chief of the detective bureau at New York police headquarters, and a score of the ablest men under his command have been engaged during the past week in trying to solve the mystery of a great diamond robbery. Mrs. Alice Norton, a wealthy widow, living at the Hotel Royal, left her room in the hotel over Tammany's headquarters one evening last week to take dinner with a woman friend, who also lives at the hotel. Mrs. Norton had a large collection of diamonds, many of them having been bought abroad. They were considered of great value. When Mrs. Norton left her room she locked the door and put the key in her pocket. In a drawer in a bureau were the jewels she did not wear that evening. There were several diamond rings, a large sunburst, which had been purchased in Paris, and a brooch valued at \$10,000 each. The exact value of the diamonds left by Mrs. Norton is not known, but it is estimated to be about \$20,000. The suit was begun by declaration, which states that the liquor dealers above mentioned had been warned by Nelle Burton in her lifetime not to sell liquor to Lester L. Burton, as it made him brutal, and when under its influence he was likely to do great harm to his family. The declaration sets forth that Burton was greatly under the influence of liquor when he fired three shots into the body of Nelle Burton, and then turned the revolver upon himself and blew out his own brains. The children won \$10,000 in each case for their damages.

Ask \$20,000 Damages.

At Flint, Harry and Dorothea Burton, children of Lester and Nelle Burton, by Mrs. Loretta Valentine, their guardian, have begun suit against John Doyle, a liquor dealer, and his bondsman, Thomas Doyle and George H. Holmes, and Stephen P. Wing, another liquor dealer, and his bondsman, Stephen R. Hall and Robert J. Whaley, in the sum of \$10,000 each.

A young child of Charles Kittle, who lives northeast of Willow, was severely scalded by falling into a tub of hot water.

Upper Peninsula Plate.

There are indications that the winter of 1897-8 will be the busiest ever known in the lumber woods. It is certain that more work is being done than ever before, and from the inroads being made on the standing timber it would not be surprising if the industry should decline in importance after next spring. In the neighborhood of Cloverly, between Champion and Ishpeming, the last pine will be cut this season and the same is true at several other points. There is still much cedar, used for ties, telephone poles, paving blocks and mine "lagger," and a large amount of poplar suitable for pulp wood, but even this is being rapidly cut. The end of the lumbering industry upon a large scale is not far distant, in this district.

Last Bit Cut in the Upper Peninsula Will Be Made This Winter.

Farmer Tried to Wreck a Train—Children Ask Damages.

Michigan Matters.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Careful Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for November 14. Golden Text—"I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." Rom. 1: 16.

The lesson this week treats of Paul's ministry in Rome and may be found in Acts 28: 31-33.

Introduction.

We study this week the "two whole years" which the apostle spent in Rome during the first imprisonment.

In that great city, without any of the modern facilities of communication, or of gathering and spreading the news, there were secret channels of intercourse which accomplished the same end. Each class of the people had its well understood system of communicating important news, and, when necessary, organizing for a common end. There were secret leagues among the slaves, among the craftsmen of various trades, among the Christians. A slave meeting another, whom he thought to be a Christian, would, with his staff or his foot carelessly and apparently without thought draw the ride outline of a fish on the ground, or trace it in the air with his finger. The fish was the sign by which Christians recognized one another—the Greek word for fish being made up of the initial letters of the words meaning "Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour." By such devices the Christians were able to maintain their organization, their secret meetings, and increase marvelously in numbers. At the time when Paul came to Rome, Nero, though a dissolute and abhorred ruler, had not plunged into that hideous career of crime which led to the burning of Rome and the great persecution. The Jews and the Christians were to a certain extent tolerated, though of course they were never completely free from danger, so capricious were the moods of the ruling race and the whims of the howling populace. In view of these facts we can understand more readily how Paul could accomplish so large a work, could reach and influence so many people, without leaving his house and without the opportunity of a single moment's private conversation, since he was chained to a Roman soldier. Since he could not go to others, they came to him, bearing his messages and executing his bequests. Undoubtedly many of the soldiers appointed to guard him were persuaded by his conduct and his words to join the ranks of the Christians. Such men would be the best of missionaries, for they came in touch with people all over the empire.

Mr. Parker, the senior member of Parker & Puckles, druggists, has retired from his post.

Ed Chaplin and Bert Norton were each sent to jail for sixty days at Kalamazoo for placing ties on the Grand Trunk track at Scott's.

Local option gained a signal victory in the special election in Van Buren County. The majority in favor of no saloons will reach 1,000.

Rev. W. F. Jones, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Alma, announced his resignation to his congregation. He will go to Tecumseh.

Marion Aldish died at the Tamarack mine in Calumet from injuries received in the North Tamarack mine ten days ago. His skull was fractured.

Frank Phiscator, the Baroda gold king, has received his first payment from an English syndicate for his Klondike interests; which he sold for \$1,300,000.

Orpheus' Common Council has finally allowed the bills of the members of the Board of Health for extra services, and their resignations will be withdrawn.

DRIFT IS TO FIATISM.

SILVER WING OF DEMOCRACY RAPIDLY DISINTEGRATING.

The Leaders Are Looking Around for a New Issue Which Can Be Made Popular with the People—Many Believe in Greenbackism.

PAPER MONEY PARTY.

Special Washington correspondence: With the gradual dying out of the free-silver issue throughout the country, considerable interest is awakened as to what the leaders of the Democracy will choose as the basis of future principles upon which to go before the country and the voters of the United States. Not a little curiosity is manifested here as to the exact status of the new political party which is said to be in a state of organization, and which is denominated the National Paper Money party, and which promises primarily to devote itself exclusively to the currency question as the first and greatest issue before the country. The tariff question is to be relegated to the rear, and all the other issues which have been the mainstay of the old Democratic party are to be side-tracked as side issues of only minor importance.

It is well understood by close observers, and in fact by all intelligent readers of the newspapers, that the wing of the Democratic party which last year adopted Free-silver as its cardinal principle has been gradually disintegrating owing to the unpopularity of the silver cause, and that while some of its supporters still cling to the free coinage idea, a large proportion of them are casting about for another issue which will be more likely to take with the people than a campaign issue in the fight of 1900. A preliminary meeting of the new Paper Money party was recently held in Chicago and arrangements were made to enter the Congressional campaign of next year. It is claimed that the new movement has made some headway in the Western States, and that clubs have been organized in San Francisco, Kansas City and other Western cities. Pure fiatism, no metallic basis of currency, and no redemption is announced as the motto of the new movement. This resolves itself into old-time greenbackism pure and simple, and will doubtless find many supporters from the ranks of the silverites, who have always believed in greenbackism and have tolerated silver simply as a means to the end. The new party promises to devote itself to the single plank of greenbackism, demanding Government paper, issued and controlled entirely by Congress, legal tender for all debts and not redeemable. Congress will be called upon to stop issuing all gold, silver and bank paper money, and to issue only national paper money for the use of the people. The money now in circulation in the country will be recognized for its face value, but no more of the kind will be issued. Ex-Governor Altgeld is said to be in favor of the movement, but expresses the doubt that the people of the country are not ready to accept the fiat scheme in toto; in other words, they are not educated to it. Frequent declarations were heard during the campaign of last year that free silver was but a necessary stepping stone to the true money of the country, viz., paper currency. It was frequently asserted during the last campaign that Governor Altgeld was more of a greenbacker than a free silverite, and the following words of the Governor would seem to corroborate the claim: "Agitation in the paper-money direction is good; and it may take only a spark to cause the tide to turn; but I think it will take a long time to educate the people to adopt the correct system." It is the purpose of the new party to commence the work of education immediately, and the hope is that the dismembered Democracy will be united under the standard of true fiatism and inflation.

What the new movement will result in will be interesting to watch. That disintegration is steadily going on in the Democratic and silver parties is beyond question, but what new phoenix will arise from the ashes no one can tell at this period tell. The followers of Bryan, under whatever name, still assert that there has been no real revival of prosperity in the country or improvement in business. Business men know that this is not so, but there are a great many people who have no such personal experience to guide them. A million or more laborers, whose wages have been increased, or who have found employment after long idleness, know that this is not so, but there may be millions more who have not had any such experience. The volume of business actually transacted, as shown by the bank clearances and business statements, shows to the business man that a general and great improvement is at hand.

Considerable satisfactory comment is occasioned by the appointment by the President of Mr. John A. Kasson, as Reciprocity Commissioner. The reciprocity features of the McKinley law were managed by the State Department, which occasioned much delay, owing to the tedious routine of that department, and the need is now felt for a better and quicker transaction of the work required, under these features of the law.

REOPENED AND READY FOR BUSINESS.

RUN ON THE PROTECTION PLAN

AMERICAN HOTEL
UNCLE SAM PROPRIETOR

COLUMBIA

SOUTHERN FREIGHT TRAINS

PROPRIETOR—Walk right in, gentlemen; you are heartily welcome.

regardless of changes of politics in administrations.

ALBERT B. CARSON.

The Result in New York. The citizens of New York have reason to deplore the reinstatement of Tammany, and the Republicans, as such, to see in the result the natural consequence of a wholly inexcusable bolt, but it affords no occasion for discouragement. Large as was Van Wyck's plurality, it fell about 35,000 short of a majority. It is a matter of very great significance that the Republicans still retain control of the State Legislature. Tammany could pile up the plurality—mountain high in their own bailiwick, but could not distribute their votes throughout the Assembly and Senatorial districts so as to gain possession of the Legislature. As the Republicans already had the Government, that insures a very important degree of wholesome State supervision over New York City. Nearly all the real reforms of permanent nature in the government of that city are traceable to Albany. No false cry of "home rule" has ever prevented the State at large from doing its duty to its great metropolis. This is no small comfort. Then, too, the Senators elected this fall will participate in the election of a United States Senator in place of Senator Murphy, and it is very nearly certain now that when that time also comes the Republicans will be in control of the Legislature.

A Lesson in Protection.

BUYING AND SELLING
AUGUST TRADE
EXPORTS 79,407,820
IMPORTS 39,574,640
BALANCE 39,833,180

Political Pitt.

Once more the calamity drives lower their tones as wheat takes another upward jump.

The young children of Mexico have cried in vain for a sight of young Bryan. For some reason he didn't get there.

The factory smoke was so thick in some sections of Ohio that when Mr. Bryan tried to make speeches there it affected his voice seriously.

Silver is being discriminated against all the time. Last year the mints of the United States coined only the trifling sum of \$133,000,000 in silver.

They are few and far between. We mean those whose eyesight is defective and who still think the country is plowing about in the mud of Democratic hard times.

Now and then an old mossback pokes his head out of his hole and looks about him in vain for signs of prosperity. There are some people who don't know a good thing when they see it.

The treasury officials are finding difficulty in handling the gold reserve, which has now passed the \$150,000,000 mark. This condition presents a slight contrast to the bond-selling Cleveland administration.

The attitude of the administration in regard to the Spanish-Cuban question is sufficiently vigorous to show people that its action is to be clear and determined, and for the best interests of the Cubans as well as the people of the United States.

The Lion and the Sheep.

A British lion seeing an American sheep feeding on the brow of a high precipice where he could not reach it besought the sheep to come down lower for fear it should miss its footing at that dizzy height; "and moreover," said the lion, "the grass is far sweeter and more abundant here below." But the sheep replied: "Excuse me; it is not for my dinner that you invite me, but for your own."

Must Find a New Issue.

What will the cheap-money men do, now that silver coinage at 16 to 1 is becoming more and more unpopular? Will they abandon the issue entirely and drift into greenbackism, pure and simple, or will they adopt single standard, and such other fallacies? It is a logical step from 40-cent silver to unlimited paper money, and it is only a question in the minds of the silverites as to whether this will be sufficiently popular with the masses.

Iowa All Right.

Iowa justified the expectations of the country by rolling up a good round majority, not a mere plurality, for Governor-elect Shaw. It may be said, and truly, that like the carrying of Greater New York by the Democracy, it was another case of the Dutch taking Holland; but there was this difference: The Republicans were not at all indebted to Democratic division for their victory. They are not educated to it. Frequent declarations were heard during the campaign of last year that free silver was but a necessary stepping stone to the true money of the country, viz., paper currency. It was frequently asserted during the last campaign that Governor Altgeld was more of a greenbacker than a free silverite, and the following words of the Governor would seem to corroborate the claim: "Agitation in the paper-money direction is good; and it may take only a spark to cause the tide to turn; but I think it will take a long time to educate the people to adopt the correct system." It is the purpose of the new party to commence the work of education immediately, and the hope is that the dismembered Democracy will be united under the standard of true fiatism and inflation.

The campaign in Iowa was strictly on the part of the Republicans. No outside help in booming the good cause was sought. The Democrats, on the other hand, got Mr. Bryan to come over to help them, and make some speeches. With this material as a campaign document, they fought a bitter fight. Their defeat shows that Iowa stands now where it stood in 1860.

Iowa has sometimes gone Democratic in off years; not as often as Ohio, but still it has done it several times. It has never, however, jeopardized its Republican representation in the United States Senate, nor has it ever turned its back on the Republican party except when some definite issue, like protection, got up a diversion. It belongs in the safely Republican column.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Just Think of It!

Twenty-five cents per bushel was the price predicted for wheat by the Popocrats last year in case of the election of Mr. McKinley, but with Bryan elected it was to bring a dollar a bushel. And under Bryan every dollar was to be worth two dollars, so that wheat was to bring \$2 a bushel. Of course, Mc-

Kinley having been elected, wheat should now only be 25 cents a bushel, but owing to the foreign "secretly," it is \$1, so that if Bryan had been elected it would be worth, at the same ratio of increase, just four times \$2 per bushel, or \$8 per bushel. It is too bad the farmers didn't know about this before they voted for McKinley.

They Want Reciprocity.

A British merchant, doing business in Queensland, is quoted in a recent issue of the London Times as complaining of the inroads that foreigners are making in these distant colonial markets. As instances of what is constantly occurring he said:

"We have had three American 'bagmen' in this week, the first traveling to self paper. The Yanks have now got a very large share of the world's trade and mean having more."

"No. 2 wants to place bicycles for '98, from 'Frisco. Tip-top machines with all sorts of cunning little dodges in the direction of lightness, simplicity, and

yet strength. Your manufacturers' export trade will dwindle away to nothing unless they raise themselves to meet the times."

"No. 3 brought in wire nails. At present Germany holds the world's trade in these. However, he announced that he is prepared to sell at cost."

The Times warns British manufacturers that this determined competition by both German and American manufacturers is increasing rapidly in all parts of the world which they have heretofore controlled, and that the results "will be disastrous to them and their employees unless some radical change in methods is speedily adopted."

Eighteen months elapsed before the now celebrated case again came to trial in the old court house at Platte City.

This was in August, 1895. The lapse of time had not softened the bitterness of the two principals. Mutual friends tried to patch up a compromise without success. Neither Reed nor Winn would budge an iota from his position. Acrimony and intense personal hostility had succeeded the hasty anger out of which the suit sprang.

When court assembled the entire community felt that the hog suit was of more importance than all other litigation on the docket. Nearly 200 witnesses had been summoned. Winn and Reed arrived, each attended closely by a bodyguard of personal friends and relatives. Great care was taken to prevent a personal encounter between the men. Judge W. S. Herndon was the same as at the previous trial. At every session of the court the large room was crowded to suffocation by the army of witnesses and friends of the principals. The speeches commenced one afternoon shortly after the court had reconvened after the noon recess. One of the counsel for Winn opened the argument and spoke about an hour. He was followed by John Cross, who represented Reed. Cross made a bitter speech. Particularly did he apply the lash to Berry Winn, a son of Newton Winn. Cross had just delivered a particularly scathing sentence reflecting on Berry Winn, when Newton Winn rose from his seat and, with a muffled exclamation, struck Cross a violent blow in the face. This blow sent Cross reeling against a juror. Before Winn could strike again Reed sprang to his feet, his face was as white as a sheet and his eyes glowing like coals. In both hands he grasped a Colt's revolver of the largest caliber. This he leveled at Winn and fired. The heavy bullet struck Winn in the abdomen, tore a hole entirely through his body and ripped up the carpet on the platform of the judge's bench. Winn reeled, but did not fall. He was unarmed, but seized a chair and made an effort to reach his enemy. Reed seemed to become a madman. He fired two more shots before he was overpowered. With in half an hour after the shooting Judge Herndon ordered the attorneys to proceed with the trial. With the plaintiff dying and the defendant in jail for murder, the hog case went to the jury and a verdict for the defendant was returned. Winn never lived to know that he had lost the case after having won it twice. On the following morning he died.

At the April term of court, 1896, Reed was brought to trial on a charge of murder in the first degree. Over three hundred witnesses testified and the trial lasted ten days. He set up two pleas—defense of his attorney and self-defense.

After considering forty-one hours, the jury returned a verdict of guilty in the second degree and fixed the punishment at ninety-nine years in the penitentiary. Reed was out on bond until January, 1897, when the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The next morning Wat Reed presented himself to the warden of the penitentiary at Jefferson City and his card as a convict began that day. But his servitude was to be shorter than he dreamed. From the day he surrendered his bond he began to fall, and in just four weeks he was carried from the prison in a coffin. The case of Winn vs. Reed still挂s along in the courts. The verdict in favor of Reed found an hour after the murder of Winn was set aside by Judge Herndon. This necessitated a new trial. Reed's attorney appealed for this order of the court, and this appeal is now pending in the Kansas City Court of Appeals. As both plaintiff and defendant are dead, the case is being carried on by administrators. The original issue has long been lost sight of. Both sides would be glad to let the case drop but not such action entail the payment of the costs, which now amount to many thousands of dollars.

SMALLEST BABY IN THE WORLD.

Chicago's Youngest Six Weeks Old Who Weighs Only Two Pounds.

Mary Pollock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock, residing at 101 Clybourn avenue, celebrated the sixth week of her advent into the world on Friday by drinking a pint of milk and crying for more. Miss Mary is the

smallest baby in the world.

and has visited it many times. The country seemed to lend an inspiration to his genius, and some of his most graceful songs are those in which he lingers caressingly over the women of the island empire. In 1890 he secured a house on the outskirts of Tokio, built in the ideal Japanese style, and there he lived for many months. It was here that his most famous production, "The Light of Asia," was born. He received many visitors from the Japanese people, and they were devout worshippers at his shrine. He learned the Japanese language in six months. It was said at this time that he was to be married to Japan, but rumor has it that the marriage was delayed, through his eldest daughter, who was with him, and who never took kindly to Japanese religions and customs.

Sir Edwin is not over popular in England. This is due mainly to the fact that he has expressed his love for Japan and, after that, the United States.

It was this so-called desertion of his own country that very probably caused his loss of the poet laureateship.

The attending physician told her parents that there was absolutely no chance of saving the child. But in spite of this Miss Mary lived on and has grown from day to day. On Friday she weighed two pounds and cried as though her lungs were two pounds strong. She is being as carefully nursed as human skill can devise. Every one of her features is particularly well developed. A more beautiful specimen of physical babyhood would be hard to find. But she does look so little. Her fingers are of the size of a goose quill and her arms are so small as to resemble nothing ever seen in the way of human flesh. But her eyes are wondrous large and they are very blue, and if she keeps on improving in strength it is safe to say that she will dangerously use them some day. Local medical history has no record of a child weighing no more than did Miss Pollock when born living for a longer period than two days. The case is phenomenal.

How Mineral Waters Cure.

When a patient reaches a mineral water health resort he is examined by the resident physician and ordered to drink certain quantities of the water at certain times during the day; this is increased from day to day until the maximum quantity is reached. He is ordered to drink one or two glasses between breakfast and dinner, the same quantity in the afternoon, and a couple of glasses before going to bed.

The patient is urged to take it whether he wants it or not. He may say that he is not thirsty, but that makes no difference; he must take it as a medicine.

Tough Luck.

"We all have burdens to bear."

"But some of us have a double load."

"I have to walk the floor with twins every night."—Judge.

WORLD'S SMALLEST BABY.

test healthy infant that lives in this country. A few hours after her birth she was weighed and the scales balanced at one pound and three ounces.

The attending physician told her parents that there was absolutely no chance of saving the child. But in spite of this Miss Mary lived on and has grown from day to day. On Friday she weighed two pounds and cried as though her lungs were two pounds strong. She is being as carefully nursed as human skill can devise. Every one of her features is particularly well developed. A more beautiful specimen of physical babyhood would be hard to find. But she does look so little. Her fingers are of the size of a goose quill and her arms are so small as to resemble nothing ever seen in the way of human flesh. But her eyes are wondrous large and they are very blue, and if she keeps on improving in strength it is safe to say that she will dangerously use them some day. Local medical history has no record of a child weighing no more than did Miss Pollock when born living for a longer period than two days. The case is phenomenal.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S ROMANCE.

Married a Daughter of the Land He Loved and of Which He Wrote.

The marriage of Sir Edwin Arnold, the English poet, editor and author, to a Japanese young lady, in London, while it may have occasioned considerable surprise among the old English lauders as a whole, did not cause much surprise among his more intimate friends, who predicted that the visits of Sir Edwin to the land of the Mikado would result in his bringing home a wife.

The man who says, "Love me, love my dog."

The man who can't remember his wife's birthday every spring.

The man who thinks he can keep house better than his wife does.

The man who thinks a parlor carpet ought to cost about 75 cents.

The man who forgets his manners as soon as he gets home.

The man who labors under the delusion that his wife's money belongs to him.

The man who thinks that nobody but himself is good enough for his wife.

The man who thinks there is no place like home—for grubbing and growing.

The man who thinks a woman is "fixed for the season" if she has one new gown.

The man who always has his wife at home when he takes his summer vacation.

The man who thinks a sick wife would feel better if she would "just get up and stir around."

The man who thinks his wife exists for the comfort and convenience of his mother and his wife.

The man whose cleanliness and order extend no further than the front hall and the drawing-room.

The man who thinks she can get \$5,000 worth of style out of a one-thousand-dollar salary.

The woman who buys bracelets for the parlor and bedrooms kitchen utensils for the kitchen.

The woman who doesn't know how many cents, dimes, quarters, and nickels there are in a dollar.

The man who wears an embroidered vest and a bowler hat.

The woman who cares more for the comfort and health and comfort of her children than for her own.

The man who thinks a woman ought to give up a thousand-dollar salary and work for a little less than her board and a room when she has a "husband" in society even if she was 75.

The man who provides himself with a family and trusts Providence to provide the family with a home and something to eat.

The woman who proudly declares that she can't even buy a pocket handkerchief, never mind a bed in her life, and a bedclothes in her place.

The woman who wears a skirt that she has "had" in society even if she was 75.

The man who thinks a woman ought to give up a thousand-dollar salary and work for a little less than her board and a room when she has a "husband" in society even if she was 75.

The woman who wears a skirt that she has "had" in society even if she was 75.

The man who thinks a woman ought to give up a thousand-dollar salary and work for a little less than her board and a room when she has a "husband" in society even if she was 75.

The woman who wears a skirt that she has "had" in society even if she was 75.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican luck has not neglected Mr. Cleveland. His first boy is another evidence of prosperity due to the change of administration.

The question of what to do with our ex-presidents has been solved by the ex-presidents themselves. Both Harrison and Cleveland have embarked in infant industries.

Of course the Dingley law has nothing to do with the return of prosperity, but nevertheless it is strange that they should both come along about the same time.

Mr. Bryan says, among other Bryanian statements, that the first six months of the McKinley administration was the most disastrous in the history of the country. No comment is necessary.

"The revival of all industries and the commencement of prosperity in parts of the United States were the natural and necessary results of the action of the President and a Republican Congress." —John Sherman.

Monthly deficits will soon be a thing of the past. The Dingley law is getting into normal working order and is increasing its revenue week by week in a most satisfactory manner to the friends of the measure.

A Japanese paper states that wages in Japan are 30 per cent higher than in 1895. The gold standard seems to be a good thing for the largest creditor class, the men who work for wages.

In forcing the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific to disgorge \$13,000,000 more than the Cleveland administration agreed to accept, the McKinley administration has won a brilliant victory for the people. The country in many ways is having a great run of luck.

As almost everybody expected, the reply of Spain to the United States is very conciliatory. Spain is aware that anything like arrogance or insolence in her demeanor toward the United States would be promptly resented.

According to the official reports of the government, compiled under a free trade Democrat, the farmers of the country lost in decreased consumption and decreased values one thousand million dollars a year during the last Cleveland administration.

It is funny to read, that \$76,000,000 was raised in New York City at three meetings of the Christian Alliance, "for the heathen," while there are not school facilities there to afford all the children even a primary education. Raising heathen at home, and sending \$76,000,000 to Africa and elsewhere for the heathen is uncalled for.

When a citizen of Mexico wants to take a trip costing \$100 he must needs get together \$250 in Mexican money, every dollar of which he works as hard for as an American citizen works for a gold dollar, and this is free silver prosperity. The people of the United States will be a long time accepting this kind of prosperity.

The announcement comes that four great woolen mills in Rhode Island will return to the wagscale of '93. This means an advance in wages of from 30 to 35 per cent, and the significant feature is that it is voluntary action upon the part of the employers. Other mills expect to take the same action, and the era of higher wages in this industry is at hand. It is the Republican protective tariff that has brought this to pass. The Republican policy has lifted the country from depression to prosperity, yet Democratic orators have the impudence to ask for the votes of intelligent citizens.

There is a sound and cheerful basis of fact in Colonel W. P. Rend's humorous reply to the firm that complained that he was not furnishing coal as quickly as the terms of his contract demanded. "Don't blame me," said the Colonel; "I am doing the best that I can. Blame Wm. McKinley, Jr. He promised us prosperity, and he is giving such a lot of it that the cars cannot carry it. Every freight car is working over time, and I have to take not as many as I want, which I could do at any time during Cleveland's administration, but as many as I can get by close waiting upon every opportunity to capture an empty car. —Inter-Ocean.

Montana's total output of gold, silver, copper and lead during 1895 was valued at \$50,732,099, or over \$4,000 for every voter. Yet that State voted for a 50c dollar in order to be prosperous.

Factory strikes are numerous in England, while factories are starting up in this country and wages going up. Under the Wilson law the shut downs and strikes were in this country, but it is different now. The Republican party legislates for America.

Southern Populists continue to express their antagonism to fusion with Democrats. Congressman Howard, an influential Populist from Ala., is quoted as saying that it will be impossible to again draw the Populists into support of the Democracy. He feels that his party has been betrayed by the Democrats, and that the Populists will never again support the Democrats in a national election.

Mr. Bryan claims that the taking out of gold from the Klondyke is a powerful factor in bringing the return of prosperity to the country. A little while ago Mr. Bryan could not see any prosperity. Now he sees some signs of it, but attributes it to the foreign scarcity, and to the gold brought in from the Klondyke. Up to the present time many more dollars have been expended in fitting out parties to go to the Klondyke than have yet been taken from the mines.

FARRELL'S INSTITUTE.

PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH.
10:30—Opening Exercises; address of welcome; remarks by Conductor, etc.
11:00—"The home dairy," Mr. A. E. Palmer, Kalkaska.
11:33—Discussion.
12:00—AFTERNOON.
1:30—Question Box.
1:45—"Cereal Crop," by Mr. C. W. West.
2:00—Discussion.
2:30—"Value of manures on sandy lands," by Mr. A. E. Palmer.
3:00—Discussion.
3:30—"Carn for this section," by Mr. P. Ostrander.
3:45—Discussion.
4:15—EVENING.

7:00—A paper by Mrs. H. Funck.
7:30—Discussion.
8:00—"The unappreciated side of farm life," Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, of Battle Creek.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10TH.
—FORENOON—
10:00—Question Box.
10:12—"The rotation of crops," Mr. I. N. Cowdry, Ithaca.
10:40—Discussion.
11:15—"Various soils of Crawford County," Mr. J. J. Coventry.
11:30—Discussion.

—AFTERNOON—
1:15—Business meeting; election of officers for ensuing year, etc.
1:45—Question Box.

2:00—"Fruit Growing," by Mr. H. Funck.
2:50—Discussion.
3:00—"Small Fruits for Market," by A. P. Gray, Archie.

3:30—Discussion.
4:15—EVENING—
7:00—"Crops for this section," by Mr. P. M. Hoyt.
7:30—Discussion.
8:00—"Elements of successful farming in Northern Michigan," by A. E. Palmer.

—WOMEN'S SECTION—M. E. CHURCH.

Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 9th. Mrs. M. A. Mayo, Battle Creek, Con.
1:30—A paper by Mrs. L. Fournier.
2:00—Discussion.
2:30—"The Mother's greatest need," Mrs. Mary A. Mayo.

3:00—Discussion.
The Hicks 1898 Almanac & Paper.

We are informed that the 1898 Almanac of Prof. Irl R. Hicks is now ready, and judging from its past history, it will not be many weeks in finding its way into homes and offices all over America. It contains 116 pages, is splendidly printed and illustrated on fine paper book, having the finest portrait ever given of Prof. Hicks. It can no longer be denied that the publications of Prof. Hicks have become a necessity to the family and commercial life of this country. His journal, "Word and Works" aside from its storm weather and astronomical features, has taken rank with the best literary magazines of the age. Do not believe hearsay and reports. See the Hicks almanac for yourself. You will then know why they are so popular. They are educators of the millions, and unrivaled safeguards to property and human life. It is a matter of simple record that Prof. Hicks has foretold for many years all great storms, floods, droughts and tornadoes, even the recent terrible drought all over the country. The almanac alone is 25 cents a copy. The paper is \$1.00 a year with the almanac as a premium.

Sen. to WORD AND WORKS PUB. CO., 2301 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

A Great Deal of unnecessary expenditures of time and money may be saved if you will keep a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Peppin in the house. Nine-tenths of all ordinary sickness is from the stomach; keep that organ in proper condition, and all will be well. Syrup Peppin is a specific. Trial size bottles 10c; large sizes 50c and \$1.00. For sale by L. Fournier.

Additional Local Matter.

The France-Rella Comedy Company, Opera House, next week, admission 15 cents, any part of the house.

A score of the school mates of Samuel Phelps invaded his home last Thursday evening, and enjoyed a time of social pleasure. Before leaving, the boys presented him with a little memento by which to remember the occasion, which caused merriment enough to last a month.

It has become a habit, and an unmitigated nuisance, for a lot of young men to form in two lines in front of the church, between which every person who passes along the street enters the church, must run the gauntlet and listen to language that would not be permitted in a low saloon, or in any other community. The attention of the officers of the law, as well as of the church, have been called to the matter, and we hope that this growing and uncalled for practice will be abated.

Tuesday evening the L. O. T. M. No. 54 gave a box social and quilt raffle at their hall, which was very enjoyable, and added about nine dollars to their wealth. Perhaps the most noticeable thing was the fact, that but one poor lone Sir Knight was present, leaving the ladies to be entertained by gentlemen not initiated in the mysteries of the order. H. L. Cope acted as auctioneer, and entertained the company with a number of his choice literary selections.

The France-Rella Comedy Company have engaged the Opera House for one week, commencing Monday evening, the 22nd. They are playing at West Branch this week where they are giving the best of satisfaction. They come highly recommended as actors and actresses. They will open Monday night with the comedy drama, "A Noble Outcast," and will have a change of plays every evening during the week. Admission 15 cents, any part of the house.

R. Hanson went to Bay City, Monday, to meet with the gentlemen who are interesting themselves in the subject of Beet Sugar. They have sent a committee to Nebraska and Utah to examine the work and factories in operation there, who have returned and will make a most favorable report. The project will probably be a success, and a plant costing \$400,000 be built at Bay City. If that be so, sub-plants can be built at different points where the juice of the beets will be extracted and sent to the refinery, thus saving the cost of the crude product and leaving the immense amount of refuse, valuable for feed for stock, to be used where it is raised.

The attorney general of Michigan says book agents must hereafter pay the state tax in compliance with the new law. Sewing machine agents must also pay, as well as those who peddle musical instruments, lightning rods, pumps, patent and other medicines, Yankee notions, soap, dry goods, cloth, tinware and china, groceries, boots and shoes, meats, fruits, etc. It is the duty of the supervisors to enforce the law. Will our supervisors do it?

The Biggest Offer Yet.

The Avalanche and the Twice-a-Week Free Press, and the Free Press Almanac and Weather Forecasts for 1898, a valuable book of 500 pages

that tells you all you want to know. Over 20,000 of the 1897 issue were sold at 25c each. It is the most popular book of the kind ever published. For further particulars see advertisement on another page of this issue.

Right in it.

That's were Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Peppin is. The greatest remedy for the stomach that was ever put together. Absolutely vegetable, with the exception of the syrup. Are you constipated? Then try Syrup Peppin. Have you indigestion, or sick headache? Then use Syrup Peppin. Spend 10 cents for a trial bottle and you will be convinced. Large sizes 50c and \$1.00. A true family remedy. For sale by L. Fournier.

The melting away of the free silver phalanxes under the benign influences of prosperity is shown by the elections in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota. In Kansas the Republicans have got back most of the counties; in Nebraska, despite Bryan's personal efforts, the fusionists have scored decided losses. In South Dakota the Republicans have won an overwhelming victory, and in Iowa they have cast the largest vote ever polled in the history of the party in that State. The farmers of the west are back where they naturally belong. —Detroit Journal.

A Great Deal of unnecessary expenditures of time and money may be saved if you will keep a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Peppin in the house. Nine-tenths of all ordinary sickness is from the stomach; keep that organ in proper condition, and all will be well. Syrup Peppin is a specific. Trial size bottles 10c; large sizes 50c and \$1.00. For sale by L. Fournier.

The Bank has Closed

ITS DOORS.

but ours will be wide open for you to come and deposit your hard earned money with us, in exchange for our goods, as we want the money and you need the goods, and for that purpose we will sacrifice our entire stock for the next 15 days, commencing Nov. 10th until the 25th only. We quote you a few items:

Furnishing Goods. Boys' Clothing. Men's 50c Shirts & Drawers, 21c \$10.00 Suits for \$2.00 Men's 50c Shirts & Drawers, 43c \$8.00 Suits for 26.00 Jersey Over Shirts 60c \$6.00 Suits for 34.00 \$1.00 Blue Flannel Shirts 71c \$5.00 Suits for \$3.50 \$2.00 Blue Flannel Shirts 1.30 \$4.00 Suits for \$3.00 50c Overalls 3c \$3.00 Suits for \$2.25 75c Overalls 49c Children's Clothing. \$1.50 all wool Pants 1.00 \$1.50 Suits for 60c Out. Flan. Overalls, 15c, 2 for 25c Jersey Suits \$1.50 Dry Goods. Men's Clothing. Outing Flannel, from 3c up. Apron Ginghamb, from 3c up. Table Cloth per yd. 15c Oil Cloth, per yd. 10c Blankets. The best and biggest Blankets and Comforters in town, for 1 \$8.00 Suits for 8.00 8.00 Suits for 8.00 8.00 Suits for 8.00 8.00 Mackintoshes 2.00 price.

SHOES! SHOES!

By the case lots. We defy any competition, not only in the State, but even with Montgomery, Ward & Co., of Chicago. Call and see for yourself.

TINWARE. TINWARE.

We also carry a good line of Tinware and Granite Ware, and sell it for one third of what regular Hardware dealers ask for it.

THIS SALE IS FOR CASH ONLY.

No credit given to anybody. To parties from outside, buying five dollars worth of goods or more, we will give half fare, and to those buying ten dollars worth or over, we will give full fare.

Don't miss this great sale as it will last only 15 days at

JOSEPH'S BAZAAR, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Remember the Place. Opposite Bates & Co's Store.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

OF TINWARE.

HERITAGE TINWARE PRICES

Heavy Solid Cop. Boiler \$1.25	2 quart Tin Pail, 4c
Tin Boiler, Cop. Bot., 50 & 80c	3 qt. " " 7c
10 quart Tin Pail, 9c	1 qt. " Measure, 8c
10 qt. Galvanized Pail, 11c	Milk Strainer, 5c
12 qt. " " 15c	Tea and Coffee Pots, 5c
No. 9 Tin teakettle, cap hot 28c	Wash Dish, 3c
1 qt. Tin Pail, 3c	Granite Dish Pan, 3c

Every piece of Granite and Tin Ware is warranted.

A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, Doors, Sash, Glass, Putty, Oils, &c., at lowest possible prices.

Yours for Low Prices.

ALBERT KRAUS, Grayling, Michigan.

\$1.00 — THE — \$1.00

WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.

The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.

IT is the most stalwart and unswerving Republican Weekly published today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest reports of all political affairs.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature.

It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines.

Its Youth's Department is the finest of its kind.

It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives the best and abest discussions of all questions of the day.

It is the most popular paper of the West, and is better adapted to the needs of the people west of the Alleghany Mountains than any other paper.

\$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00

The Daily and Sunday Editions of The Inter Ocean are \$1.00 per year
Price of Daily by mail.....\$1.00 per year
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Daily and Sunday by mail.....\$1.00 per year

the best of their kind. Address: THE INTER OCEAN, CHICAGO.

FRANKLIN HOUSE

Cor. Bates and Jefferson Aves., Elevator Service, Steam Heat, Electric Lights, The Floors, Etc.

H. H. JAMES & SON, Prop's.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

A. S. COOPER, Probate Judge of the Probate Court, for said County held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on the first day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven.

PRESENT, JOHN J. COVENTRY, Judge of Probate.

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Daniel McColm, On reading and filing the petition, duly filed, of Eliza McColm, widow, and filed, of the heirs of Daniel McColm, your petitioners, or some other suitable person, be appointed administrator of said estate.

It is ordered

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

P. Mr. Braden made a business trip to Detroit the last of the week.

School Books at Fournier's Drug Store.

Walter Cowell has returned to his tinsorial work at Grand Marais.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

The Lewiston train was fully loaded with hunters, Tuesday morning.

Order the Delineator of S. H. & Co.

J. S. Harrington has a good stock barn nearly enclosed.

A fine ruler free, with every tablet, at Fournier's.

J. Wilson Staley returned to Detroit, Tuesday afternoon.

Potatoes are going into Gaylord at the rate of 150 wagon loads per day.

See Albert Kraus' Bargains in Granite Ware, Friday and Saturday.

BORN—Monday, the 8th., to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Salling, a daughter.

Buy a Garland Stove of S. H. & Co., and keep warm.

Workmen are engaged in repairing the roof of the Court House, which was in great need of it.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

The Congregational church at Gaylord, has been remodeled and will be rededicated next Sunday.

Now is a good time to pay your subscription. The AVALANCHE needs money.

Mrs. L. N. Chamberlain and the children came home Monday, from a trip to Bay City.

Call at Bates & Co's. for School Supplies and Tablets. A gift with every Tablet.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, the 13th.

Bring your Wheat and Rye to S. H. & Co.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 13th., at the usual hour.

A second hand bicycle, better than new, because it is new, for sale cheap, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Otsego County now has three wardens to look after violators of the fish and game laws.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

A ferocious lynx weighing nearly 50 pounds, was shot near Standish, last week.

Order Butterick's Patterns of S. H. & Co.

J. E. McKnight went to Fife Lake last Saturday, on business, returning the first of the week.

You can buy good Tin Ware of Albert Kraus, at less than manufacturer's prices.

F. F. Hoesli trots out a new Brewster spring carriage, that is a dandy. Prosperity has struck.

The report that Mr. and Mrs. Victor Salling had moved to SHERBORN, proved only a pleasant joke.

The hunting season is a harvest time for our liveries, stables, in taking parties to their hunting camps.

S. H. & Co. are buying Wheat and Rye, and paying highest market price for it.

Miss Eula Thatcher left here to join her father, in Colorado, last Thursday.

Mrs. John W. London came down from camp the last of the week, for a few day's visit.

Miss Cassie Bates came down from Gaylord, Friday, for a visit with old time friends.

See notice of C. O. McCullough as to the addition of a new line of goods in his business. Give him a call.

Our supplement to day will be very interesting to the citizens of Crawford County.

Ladies, call at S. H. & Co's. store and get a Metropolitan Fashion Sheet free.

DR.

Crawford County's share of the last apportionment of the school fund is \$536.40.

B. F. Sherman, of Maple Forest, brought in a Ruta Baga, weighing over 27 pounds, that was smooth and perfect.

The pastor's little daughter, Ruth Frances Taylor, was baptized at the Sunday morning service.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Homer Jacobs and wife started on Wednesday morning for Iosco, Mich., where his father and mother are living.—West Branch Herald.

Gold Medal Flour is the best in the market. Buy a barrel of S. H. & Co., or call for a sample package.

Daniel McKay came in from his hunting camp, for medicine, being slightly indisposed. He will get all of his deer yet.

A lot of the young friends of Will Chalker surprised him Tuesday evening, to help him celebrate his birthday, and all had a jolly time.

For the Cure and Prevention of Cholera in Hogs, use International Stock Food. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Hereafter the tramps and hoboes who strike Gaylord, will have to work for their meals. The motto henceforth will be: "No work, no eat!"

Hunters have arrived by the score for the last week from everywhere. There is a marked absence of dogs this year, which saves the dogs lives.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 13th., at the usual hour.

Albert Kraus has no cheap store Tin Ware, but sells good Tin Ware cheap. Call and be convinced.

Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Warren, of Lewiston, returned from West Branch, Monday, and remained over night the welcome guests of Mrs. O. Palmer.

The jury said guilty in the assault and battery case of Body vs. Stephan, before Justice McElroy, last Friday, and he said pay the costs, over \$20,000 or? The costs were paid.

SALESMEN WANTED—Free outfit. One agent earned \$22,000 in five years, several earn \$1,000 yearly. Specialty, Mines, Mills, etc. Factory P. O. 1371, New York.

The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co. have purchased Sec. 29, in Town 29, N. E. 2, with over six million ft. of pine, which they expect to lumber this winter.—Lewiston Journal.

Comrade J. C. Wooster has been appointed P. M. at Cheboygan. He was the dark horse in the race and won. He will make a good postmaster, as he is thoroughly competent.

A dispatch from Bay City to the Detroit Tribune of yesterday, says the Bay City Beet Sugar factory is O. K., and that R. Hanson took \$25,000 in stock. He is all right.

Geo. L. Alexander has been in Bloomsburg, Pa., the past week, in the interest of the creditors of Staley & Trench. It is the home of Mr. Trench.

The ladies of the Scandinavian Lutheran Church, will give a Supper at the W. R. C. hall, Thursday evening Nov. 18th, from 5 to 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Supper 25 cents.

The Union Life Guards held an enthusiastic public meeting in Hanson's hall, on Wednesday evening of last week, which was well attended. An address, eloquent and convincing, was delivered by J. C. Cavanagh, of Alpena, on the growth and prospects of the order.

The diphtheria epidemic in Alpena is on the increase. The primary departments of the schools have been closed, and the police commission has authorized the chief to swear in extra men to back up the board of health in enforcing quarantine regulations.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves is a vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Bowel, Liver and Kidney Diseases.

Call on L. Fournier, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

With his accustomed care in watching after the interests of Grayling, R. Hanson is in correspondence with the builders of the G. R. K. G. & S. E. R. R., which is now being built to reach the Canfield pine, and received a letter from them Monday, saying they expected to come here, and that the survey would soon be made. Watch out and be ready to help bring it, if needed.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Bank Failure.

As the clouds roll by a little light is shed on the situation. Though the losses are not lessened, nor the individual cases, peculiarly sad, grown less, yet the situation, as a whole is not as black, as at first thought. The examination of the books, which by the way are magnificently kept and show everything perfectly as far as receipts and expenditures are concerned, indicate that, instead of the fact being, as many have supposed, a premeditated accumulation of the funds for the purpose of robbery, that for a number of years there has been a succession of poor investments, entailing loss and tieing up current funds in unavailable property at prices above actual value, until practically all deposits were thus applied, and the crash came leaving the bank swamped, and the cashier and manager without sufficient courage to meet the people he had wronged. Every effort has been, and is being made to secure property enough to cover the loss. Mr. Trench is reported to be wealthy, and there is a rumor that he is making overtures for settlement which, we hope, may prove true, as some of the depositors are placed in actual want by this crime.

Center Plains correspondence seems to be getting personal and we decline to give it. Give us news, boiled down, and omit that which only breeds ill feeling.

As we go to press we learn, that Mr. G. L. Alexander is on the way home with a proposition of settlement from Mr. Trench to the creditors of the Exchange Bank.

H. A. Fish and C. O. Duncan, who purchased the Pack, Wood's & Co's. mercantile business some months ago, have disposed of the stock and the store is closed up, says the Oscoda Press.

Take Notice!

All parties indebted to me are earnestly requested to make remittances as often, and as large as convenient. We need funds.

Yours Respectfully,

Nov. 11, 1897 S. S. CLAGGETT.

THE KLONDYKE

IS ALL RIGHT

WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR

GOLD!

BUT WHEN YOU
ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS,
GO TO CLAGGETT'S STORE.

New Goods arriving daily. Don't fail to see our new line of

GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

The best place in the city to buy your GROCERIES, and the cheapest place to buy your

SHOES.

Give us a trial order and be convinced that we CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

S. S. CLAGGETT,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Mrs. Florence Babbitt of Ypsilanti will be here in the interest of the W. R. C., next Saturday, and the local W. R. C. will give a reception in her honor. Saturday evening, at the Post room.

TAXIDERMY.

D. F. Hosler is an experienced taxidermist, and is prepared to mount deer heads, or entire, or mount any kind of animals or birds, in an artistic manner, and at reasonable prices. There will be no further need of sending away from home, for this work. Laboratory opposite the AVALANCHE office.

The France-Rella company at the opera house this week are giving an extra good entertainment. The company is composed of real ladies and gentlemen who pay as they go and do as they advertise.—Vassar Times.

Good News.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are distributed FREE OF CHARGE by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung Diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the grandest triumph of medical science. For sale only by L. Fournier. Samples free. Large bottle 50 cents and 25 cents.

We clip the following from the Mail-Telegram because we think it should be before the people until they have it by heart. "When you are convinced that a paper is dishonest and deceitful, stop it; when convinced that it is politically unclean, stop it; when it lacks enterprise, and fails to give you the news, stop it. But don't stop a paper that you believe to be honest, courageous, enterprising and clean simply because its editor has written blazon sincere views instead of yours or some one else's, for you do, are putting a premium on insincere journalists, and serving notice on an editor, that the way to success is to write what he thinks will best please his readers instead of what he honestly believes to be the truth.

There is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, as demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he will claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and for all afflictions of Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Address THE BLADE,

STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

GRAYLING, Michigan.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded by competent druggists.

For Sale by

L. FOURNIER,

DEALER IN—

DRUGS, MEDICINES, SCHOOL BOOKS,

STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

GRAYLING, Michigan.

Over 20,000 copies of the 1897 book were sold at 25 cents.

An accurate and superior book of reference that tells you all you want to know. There will not be a useless page in it. A practical educator and hand book of encyclopedic information on subjects statistical, official, historical, political and agricultural. Likewise a book of religious fact and general practical directions on everyday affairs of office, home and farm.

A copy of this book will be sent to all subscribing immediately and sending 15 cents additional for mailing expenses, making \$1.75 in all.

The book will be published about December 25th, 1897, it being impossible to get it out earlier, on account of getting complete records of 1897 events. Copies of the book will be sent to all taking advantage of this offer as soon after above date as possible. Do not delay but take advantage of this remarkable liberal offer which we make for a limited time only, by special arrangements with the publishers. Remember, we send both papers a full year for \$1.60 and you can have a copy of the book by sending 15 cents additional. Address

THE AVALANCHE,

GREAT YERKES GLASS

ENORMOUS TELESCOPE WHICH HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

New Observatory at Lake Geneva, Wis.—Object Glasses and Their Manufacturers—The Delicate Operations Involved in Grinding a Large Glass.

Some Big Telescopes.

The opening of the Yerkes Observatory was one of the most notable events in the history of modern astronomy, for the telescope then set up in operation is the most powerful instrument that has ever been turned to the heavens. The distinguished American astronomers who, from many institutions, gathered at the observatory had an opportunity such as was never offered to astronomers before, for the enormous power of the 40-inch object glass brought into view details on the moon and planets to a degree never equalled by any glass previously constructed.

The Yerkes Observatory, so called from its founder, is probably the most perfectly equipped observing station in the world, whether considered with regard to its situation, to the number of its instruments or their delicacy. The situation is chosen with reference to obtaining not only a clear sky, free from dust and smoke and electric light, but also a spot free from vibrations of the earth. The instruments of an observatory are so delicate that the jarring of the earth caused by a passing wagon or train may put them out of equilibrium and require a readjustment. The observatory is called a Chicago institution, but is, as a matter of fact, located in Wisconsin, at the head of Lake Geneva, seventy-five miles from Chicago. A large area of ground was purchased and laid off in such a way that there should be no roads in the immediate vicinity of the building. The nearest railroad track is almost two miles distant, while the closest electric lights are seven miles. The instruments can easily be protected from electrical disturbances, but the shining of an electric light in the sky is a source of serious embarrassment to the observing astronomer, for a bright illumination close at hand nullifies the power of his instrument when observing the stars. Thus it will be seen no pains have been spared to perfect all the conditions favorable to the astronomer and the great fortune which has been expended in fitting out the observatory has made it perhaps the most perfect on the planet.

The main building is 350 feet in length, or more than one city block, while the two Ls are each 100 feet. The dome, in which the great telescope is located, is at the further extremity of the main building, while at the ends of the Ls are smaller domes for telescopes of less power and other instruments. The building in which

the astronomers at Williams' Bay will not be slow to gratify.

The Yerkes telescope has an object glass of 40 inches and a focal distance of over 60 feet, the glass being, as already stated, the largest ever made. The Clarks have a similar glass in hand, which, when completed, will be placed in an observatory, under the direction of Harvard, on Mount Wilson, in Southern California. America will thus have the proud distinction of possessing the two largest telescopes in the world. Even without these, however, our country is, to borrow a slang phrase, "in the swim" astronomically, as well as every other way, for we possess a larger number of great telescopes than any other nation in the world. The Lick Observatory, situated at Hamilton, California, has a 36-inch glass, set up in 1887, the equatorial, in the Naval Observatory at Washington, has a glass of 26 inches, put in position in 1873; McCormick's glass at the University of Virginia is 20 inches, set

world are Lord Rosse's, at Parsonsfield, Ireland, with a 72-inch reflector; the Bessemer, London, 50; Sir William Herschel, 48; Lassell, Liverpool and Melbourne, 48-inch; Paris, 47-inch; Common Ealing, 37; Toulouse, 33.5-inch; Marseilles, 31.5, and Harvard College, 29-inch. The enormous weight of the mirrors of the reflecting telescope is a serious objection to their use. The two reflectors in Lord Rosse's telescope weigh the one seven and the other four tons, and the difficulty of casting in a homogeneous mass such a quantity of metal is as great an obstacle to its employment in a telescope as the cost. There has recently been discovered, however, a method of covering plate-glass with silver so as to give a perfect reflection, and this proves successful reflecting mirrors may yet play an important part in the history of practical astronomy.

The principal makers of object glasses are the Clarks of Cambridge, Mass.; Merz, Grubb, Cauchoux and Fitz, in Europe. The Clarks have an established reputation superior to that of any other manufacturers, and, from the excellence of their work and the success with which they have manufactured these huge object glasses, deserve the fame that has come to them. Nearly all the great glasses in this country are the work of the Clark factory, and, although the glass is procured in Paris, the labor to bring it into proper shape has all been done in America.

Few people have an idea of the amount of labor and expense involved in the manufacture of a 36 or 40-inch object glass for a telescope. In the first place, the selection of a proper disk is a matter of no little time and labor. The glass for a telescope must be of perfectly homogeneous texture throughout. Every one has noticed in looking through the glass of a window that here and there will appear distortions of objects without, the cause being inequalities in the glass, or differences in its substance. In an ordinary window glass, a distortion of this kind is a matter of no consequence, but in the object glass of a telescope, if the material at one point is a trifle denser than at another, or, if in cooling, the glass becomes harder or softer at different places, the result will be fatal to a correct observation. It is said that nearly forty disks were tested before a selection was finally made of one to be used for the Yerkes telescope. The testing of the disks is a matter of mathematical accuracy, the glass to be used being placed in a room apart, and, then, careful instruments are employed to test every quarter inch of the entire surface. Sometimes there is a superficial flaw, which disappears in the grinding, but if the defect is in the interior of the disk, that piece of glass is worthless for astronomical purposes, and is cast aside at once.

After the selection of a perfect disk the grinding begins. In its early stages machinery may be employed to reduce the disk to an approximately correct form, but

up in 1883; the observatory at Princeton

has a 23-inch glass, put in position in 1883; the telescope of the University of Chicago, set up in 1894, which did service before the Yerkes instrument, had an aperture of 18.5 inches; in 1880 a telescope of 10 inches was hung in the Warner Observatory; as early as 1843 a telescope with a glass slightly less than 15 inches in diameter, was put in operation at Cambridge. Marquette University in 1856 the Littlefield Observatory of Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y., was provided with a 13.5-inch glass, and about the same time Columbia College,

had a 20-inch glass in the telescope; the

observatories at Milan and Strasburg have each 18-inch glasses; the Higgins

New York, provided itself with a 13-inch

object glass. There are glasses of similar size at Allegheny, Pa., and Albany, N. Y., while others of 12 inches and less are in position at so many places in the United States that to give a list of them would be tedious.

The principal foreign refracting telescopes are those located at Pulkovo, in Russia, 30 inches; at Nice, of the same diameter; the Greenwich at London has a glass of 28 inches; the Royal Observatory at Paris has a 27-inch glass, while the Imperial Observatory at Vienna is fitted with a telescope of the same power; the University of Cambridge, England, has a 20-inch lens in the telescope; the University of Berlin has a 15-inch lens in the telescope; the observatories at Milan and Strasburg have each 18-inch glasses; the Higgins

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Jupiter's Nearest Moon.
One of the queerest of the heavenly bodies is the satellite that is nearest to Jupiter. Though it is bigger than our moon, its substance is less than half as light as cork. It is also believed that it is cut in two; and that instead of one moon, it is really two, and they floating so close together that the inhabitants of either hemisphere—if there be any inhabitants—may almost talk to each other. They are, at least, so close that it may be possible to have arranged a telegraph system between the two. Prof. Barnard says if the satellite is not in two parts, there must be a light belt around it which is very much like Jupiter itself.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

WANT TO JOIN THE MILITIA.
A Company of Young Women Organize and Apply for a Charter.
The new woman has invaded the military. A company of militia composed of young women has been thoroughly organized and equipped and has applied for a State charter. In the near future we may see attached to the State guards, companies of pretty girls in short skirts, marching away to camp to quell a riot.

The first military organization composed entirely of young women was formed in Atlanta some weeks ago, and astonished the Secretary of State



large-bodied mares are kept for this purpose. A mule team, weight for weight, will show much more than a horse team, and it will keep in harness until 30 years old; which the horse team will not do.

Plow Under Rubbish.

It will be a pleasant surprise to the farmer or gardener to notice the improvement of land where vegetable growth of any kind has been plowed under. It will take the time of some one to pull, rake and cart off or burn such rubbish. Why not let this extra help follow the plow and keep it clear of obstruction and accomplish some good from the operation? Not only will there be returned to the soil what the plant has taken up during the growing season, but also what the foliage has been able to appropriate from the air. This will be a paying operation upon land that is liable to be a little dry. It will be noticed that the retentive properties of such land will be greatly improved by persistence in this line of management. The most perfect implement for this kind of work and also plowing under coarse manure is the sulky plow.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Cows.

The farmer who thinks he cannot afford to keep good cows is making a great mistake. The cow is the farmer's means of making a livelihood, and he wants the best means to be had. Consider difference in profit of a cow that will average 300 pounds of butter a year and one that averages only half that amount. Every farmer who is in the business to-day should have good cows. If he cannot afford to buy them he should buy a bull calf of some reliable breeder, and in five or ten years he will have as fine and profitable a herd as he can wish.

PROPERLY CONSTRUCTED GATE.
which hold the outer end of the gate rigidly in place. Farm-gates are often made of material too light to be strongly pinned at the ends of the bars. This is a mistake, as secure pinning is necessary in order to give the braces a chance to do their work.

Intensive Farming.

The average yield of potatoes per acre in the United States is from sixty to ninety bushels; in the Island of Jersey—thirty little island of fine cows and superfluous potatoes—the average yield of the latter is 333 bushels an acre, with instances not a few of yields of 500 or 600 bushels to the acre. Of course, the area of land is small in Jersey, for the whole island contains less than 25,000 acres, with about 19,000 acres arable, and farms are very small, many of them containing three acres or less, and the largest has about fifty acres.

This makes the most intensive farming necessary, hence the yield of potatoes noted. Such results and such conditions prove that large farms are not necessary, and that, in fact, they may be of greatest disadvantage, particularly where not thoroughly cultivated. "Ten acres enough" is not so absurd a proposition as is generally supposed.

Farm Stock and Home.

The Poultry House.

A poultry house is not simply a place in which the fowls should roost. In winter, when the ground is covered with snow, the hens are almost helpless and must remain inside. They should have plenty of room on the floor, which should be kept covered with cut straw or leaves, in which they can scratch and work. Overfeeding on grain is the cause of hens not laying, and it also leads to double-yolk eggs, soft-shell eggs and diseases. Each fowl should have ten square feet of room on the floor; that is, a poultry house 10x10 should accommodate ten fowls.

For Barreling Apples.

It is slow work putting apples one by one into the bottom of a barrel, but if turned in from the box or basket those throughout the whole, low & wide part of the barrel are sure to be more or less bruised—a condition that greatly lowers their value when shipped. The illustrations, reproduced from the American Agriculturalist,

show a box with a big bottom that will enable one to put fruit quickly into the bottom of a barrel, and into every portion of it up to the top, without bruising a single specimen. The box can measure a bushel if desired, and should have handles as shown. There is no wooden bottom. A burlap bag, growing smaller and smaller, toward the lower end, is tacked to the lower edge. When the box is set up on a level surface to be filled, the bag is gathered into the position shown in the second picture.

The box is filled, the box ready for filling, the hand grasping the bottom of the bag on the handle of the box. The full box is set on the edge of the barrel, and the right hand, still grasping the loose bottom of the bag, is let down gently to the bottom of the barrel, when the apples will as gently settle down through the bag and spread out in the barrel.

Plant the Peach Pits.

It is a good plan to plant all peach pits when it is known that the fruit has been grown on trees free from yellow. If the peach is an extra good one, it may well be left to fruit on its own stock. Some kinds of peaches reproduce themselves from seed, and all kinds of this fruit are more likely to produce something nearly like themselves. If the native fruit proves to be worthless, a few buds inserted higher up after it has grown large enough to show what it is, will change it to whatever variety may be desired.

Burning the Strawberry Bed.

Burning over the strawberry bed is work which some will not perform for fear of injuring the plants. A grower who desired to test the method piled straw in the spaces of a few of the plants to the depth of six inches. The foliage of the plants that were burned over was of better color the next season and much heavier than those not so treated.

Mules for a Profit.

There are many poor mules, the offspring of old, broken-down mares, good for nothing else. The best mules are bred in Kentucky, where some excel-

A HELPLESS FARMER.

William Stimpson Stricken with Paralysis of His Lower Limbs—Caused by Overwork.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

Many of your readers may remember an item of your paper a year ago in a fall which stated that Mr. William Stimpson, a well-to-do farmer living near Burgin, Ind., had been stricken with paralysis of the lower limbs, and his recovery was doubtful.

The case, which was an unusually severe and complicated one, had at last been completely cured to the utmost surprise and joy of Mr. Stimpson and his family.

Mr. Stimpson was pleased to relate to a reporter the particulars regarding his case, and his subsequent recovery.

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MORNING AND NIGHT.

A little space of pleasure—
A little space of pain,
And then the solemn darkness,
And then—the light again!
A little song and story
In sunlight and in rain;
A little gleam of glory
And then—the dark again!
And so it goes: The darkness,
And then the gleam of light;
And so, life is good morning,
With sad thoughts of good night!

Atlanta Constitution

The Miser's Secret.

Old Miser Furgis was dying. In a large, bare, desolate room he lay, staring wildly at the dull walls and dingy ceiling. No one entered his room unless requested, save his wife, who clung faithfully to his side. His children—for whom he had never exhibited any great show of affection, and whom he seemed to look upon as so much property to be made the most of—stole cautiously into the room occasionally and peered in.

Miser Furgis, as he was known throughout the country, had lived in the old rambling house, in which he was dying, for thirty years. During the time he had cultivated the fertile acres that lay about it. He had worked like a slave and forced his children to work, lived like the poorest laborer, that he might hoard his hard-earned gold. Now he was dying, and he alone knew where it was buried.

One morning, after having lain unconscious for days, he opened his eyes and turned them searchingly about the room until they rested on his wife. As they lingered finally on her there was a tender light in them that told of love.

"Lucy," he began in a faint, hollow voice, "I feel that I can't live much longer. I am dying, and before I go I want to tell you a secret—ask you you and the children to forgive me for the cold, hard life I have caused you to live. You will forgive me—when you know all: Call the children—I am going fast."

The family gathered hurriedly about the bed. The miser asked to be lifted to a sitting position, and continued:

"Children, when you know the secret that I am about to disclose you will forgive my seeming unnatural; he stopped and writhed in agony as some great pain took hold of him. Trembling violently, he sank back among the pillows. Then, with a mighty effort he gasped: 'You'll find it all—on—on—'

After another spell he tried again to speak.

"Don't sell the farm."

His features relaxed; there was a tremor, and the miser was dead.

The miser was scarcely beneath the sod before his children began the search for his hoarded gold. Now that he was gone, and had sought in his last hour to make reparation, they thought of him kindly. They forgot his asperities as they thought of the treasure he had left them. Now it was all theirs. It never occurred to them that the prize might elude their most careful and persistent search.

So confident were they of success, and so pleasant was the contemplation of their fortune, that Albert, the youngest, sat down with pencil and paper to figure out the amount their father had accumulated in the last thirty years.

His calculation was something like this: The farm averaged an income of at least \$5,000 a year for the last five years. The next five the average would be \$1,000. The next ten \$1,500, and to his own knowledge the profits the last ten years had been \$3,000. Fifty thousand dollars would be a fair estimate.

"O—was the only cry. The second story of the building was carefully gone over; then the attics, but nothing but cobwebs and accumulated dust and rubbish was found. Then the grounds were gone over again, each time more slowly and carefully, special search being made on every eminence. But it was always with the same disappointing results.

Years passed, and the miser's gold lay secure in its hiding place. They who sought it continued hopeful, and with the exception of short intervals of rest, they had kept diligently at work.

The farm during this time had been left to take care of itself and produce whatever crop it saw fit; consequently the fertile acres were covered with a dense growth of weeds and briars. The stock had been sold off, a few at a time, until only a small number of broken-spirited horses remained with which to cultivate the patches necessary forced them to till.

As the years continued to slip away, Mrs. Furgis died. Soon Albert followed her, and the two remaining children were left alone in the large, decaying house. Harold, and his sister continued to work the patches about the house, and year after year mortgaged a few acres of land for money to pay taxes, not daring to sell or rent, for fear their treasure would fall in other hands than their own. Through the long years of foolish and profitless search it never occurred to them, or, if it did, was not acted on, that in the farm they had a fruitful and unfailing source of revenue.

One day early in June as Harold sat on the moss-grown stoop, gazing dreamily out on the luxuriant and tangled undergrowth, a peddler crossed the stile and labored slowly beneath a pack along the paved walk.

"Would you like to purchase a divining rod?" he asked, placing his pack on the ground. He held out a polished metal rod that flashed brightly in the sun.

"What is it for?" asked Harold, taking the rod in his hand and examining it closely.

"To find minerals; hidden treasure—gold and silver."

"How is it used?" he asked, striving to retain his curiosity.

The peddler carefully explained the manner of operating it, and again emphasized its occult power of divination.

"Have you sold many?" asked Harold.

"Not near here," returned the trader, "but have just reached this section."

"Name your lowest sum for the entire lot," said Harold impatiently, "and

promise not to sell any more in this county, and I'll buy them."

A bargain was struck. The peddler walked off, laughing in his sleeve over the fine sale, and Harold hurried with his purchase to his sister. Their flagging hopes and energies became again buoyant.

At all hours they could be seen; rods in hand, walking with careful step and bowed head around the plantation.

It was a strange, weird picture to see the little, slender woman and the tall, gaunt form of her brother as they pushed their way through the tangled bracken, their eyes riveted on the ground at their feet. Spectre-like they traversed the summit of the mound and hill, stalking through field and pasture, and crept in the silence and shadows of the woodland. It was a sad sight to see the twin at nightfall, exhausted with their ceaseless tramp, sit down, sullen, dejected and disappointed to their meager meal in the gloom of the old house.

Intercourse with their neighbors had almost ceased, and they were startled one evening when they found themselves face to face with one of their father's old friends. The presence of any person in the house seemed almost an apparition. The visit was prompted by a kindly feeling of interest, and their visitor protested mildly, but earnestly against their course. He urged them to stop their folly, refill the houses with tenants and again cultivate their farms. Harold listened respectfully, thanked his visitor for the show of good will, but asserted positively his intention of keeping up the search.

Not many days after the visit just recorded Harold, while prospecting on the top of a hill, was sure his rod gave indications of a mineral deposit. All a-tremble he tried the spot a second time. Yes, he was sure, the rod dipped to the earth. He marked the place and crept stealthily away. Seeking his sister he told her that the treasure was found. At nightfall they would go forth and bring it home.

Armed with pick and shovel, they stole wary out through the darkness, casting furtive glances about them to make sure they were not watched. At last they stood above the precious spot. Harold pushed aside the dead leaves and grass, and began to dig away the mellow earth. Deeper and wider grew the excavation; falter and falter throbbed their hopes; lower and lower waned the moon, until the delvers stood pale and faint in the gray of morn.

That evening Harold and his sister sat moodily in the room in which their father had died. They had always avoided the room, and now they wondered at their presence in it. Some strange fascination was upon them. They were growing morbidly superstitious of late. A candle sputtered on a table between them, illuminating feebly the darkness. The white covering

of the bed on which the miser died loomed faintly in the shadows and looked not unlike a crouching ghost about to spring from the gloom. Harold gazed intently at the blurred drapery until the whole scene flashed on him again; he could see his father's face distorted in death agony and hear the whispered words drop from his lips. He sprang to his feet, exclaiming harshly, "On, on!" Then turning to his startled sister he asked:

"Hattie, can't you think what father would have said 'after on'?" See if you can't; put your head to work. This is the point at which we should have started long ago."

After thinking, with knit brow, in silence for a spell, he began: "On, on top—On, on, on, on, upon the On top of the On, on what, sister? On the top of the what? We ought to guess what would come next. On, on he looked searchingly about the room—'on the clock,' he cried, springing to his feet as his eyes stared into the face of an old, silent cuckoo clock in the corner. "It's there, Hattie; don't you remember how father stared at the clock when he was dying? Yes, we'll find some clew on the clock." I have a presentiment that our dispairing quest is at an end," he continued, nervously mounting a chair. His sister stood at his side, holding aloft the flickering candle. Harold was feeling in the dust and cobwebs when the old clock gave a groan, the cuckoo came to the door and repeated its low, lone note; there was a harsh screaming, and the dilapidated timepiece tumbled in a heap. There was a shriek; the candle fell spattering to the floor, and the two ran like guilty things from the room. They stood in the empty hall for a moment, panting with fright and peering nervously into the dark; then hastened to their apartments.

Morning was stealing gray and shadowy through the quiet old building when Harold stole down the stairway to where lay scattered the wreck of the old clock. He searched amid the debris, and brought to light a bit of yellow, time-stained paper. He brushed the dust from it and read, in crumpled handwriting, the words, "To my wife." At last. There was no hurry now. Harold was perfectly calm as he pushed the paper in his pocket and stepped to the stairway to call his sister. She came down presently, her heart all a-flutter with agitation.

"Hattie, have you found it?" she asked, huskily.

He bowed his head, and the glow of triumphant satisfaction on his face was pitiful. He led his sister gently along the hall to the old rotting stoop. Here they sat down in the crimson glow of sunrise and Harold opened the paper an read:

"DEAR WIFE—In trying to atone for one sin I have been guilty of another—perhaps a greater. But, when you know all, I am sure you will forgive me. I will be brief. When a child I was left an orphan. A wealthy and childless couple adopted me. I was reared in luxury, and when I was old enough I was sent off to college. While there made the acquaintance of some dissipated young men, and soon learned to drink and gamble. It was not long until I was deeply involved in debt—debts of honor, as they were called. I was ashamed to ask my foster-father for the large sum I needed, but being threatened with exposure I promised to satisfy my creditors on my return from my vacation, if they would wait.

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treasure lay open before my eyes a wicked impulse overmatched me, and I decided that it all should be mine. I packed the money in my portmanteau, locked the box, fastened the study door, returned the keys to my father's pocket, and, returning to my room, waited impatiently the coming of day. It chanced the following morning, being a busy season, that a servant could not be spared to drive me over to the railroad. I was to go over alone and the team sent for later.

"There was a swollen stream on my route, and as I drove in sight a scheme occurred to me that I had not thought of. I stopped the buggy at the water's edge, and, lifting my grips to the roadside, cast the reins over the dashboard, and then gave the horse a cutting lash. They plunged with a bound into the muddy water. I watched them until they reached the further shore, and then concealed myself in the woods. They would think me drowned and mourn me as dead.

"That night I walked to a distant station and took a train for the West. After years of wandering, ever stung with remorse, I came to this place and opened my farm. I resolved to make what restitution was possible, the larger part of my ill-gotten wealth by this time having been squandered. So scant was the living that I took from my farm I soon became known as Miser Furgis. I was glad, for it made me more secure in my purpose and my concealment. I sent the proceeds of each year's crop to the widow of my foster-father, for he had died soon after my flight. I have, at last, returned every dollar of the stolen money, and the farm, free from incumbrance, is yours. This is my story. I need not speak of the remorse, the fear, the suppressed love that I have felt all the sad years. Forgive me, and think of me as your loving husband."

"J. H. Furgis."

The paper fell fluttering to the steps. A breath of air caught and whirled it out over the tangled weeds. Harold gazed for a moment toward the sunrise that flared red above the treecops, then his head sank to his knees and a groan burst from his lips. His sister was weeping silently, her head on his arm. Motionless, silent they sat for minutes, then Hattie, looking up through her tears, said softly: "Brother, I never dreamed that it would be like this."

There was no answer. He rose and staggered into the shadow of the doorway.

For weeks there was not a sign of life about the old ruins. But one bright morning Harold came forth a new man, and went energetically to work. Now the tenant houses are occupied, the farm "blossoms as the rose," and a handsome modern structure crowns the eminence.

Harold and Hattie found where their treasure lay hid. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

How Worry Affects the Brain.

Modern science has brought to light nothing more curiously interesting than the fact that worry will kill. More remarkable still, it has been able to determine, from recent discoveries, just how worry does kill.

It is believed by many scientists who have followed most carefully the growth of the science of brain diseases that scores of deaths that are set down to other causes are due to worry, and that alone. The theory is a simple one—so simple that any one can readily understand it. Briefly put, it amounts to this: Worry injures beyond repair certain cells of the brain, and the brain being the nutritive centre of the body, the other organs become gradually injured, and when

some disease of these organs, or a combination of them, arises, death finally ensues.

Thus does worry kill. Insidiously like many another disease, it creeps upon the brain in the form of a single, constant, never-lost idea, and, as the dropping of water over a period of years will wear a groove in a stone, so does worry gradually, imperceptibly, but no less surely, destroy the brain cells that lead all the rest—that are, so to speak, the commanding officers of the body, the other organs becoming gradually injured, and when

some disease of these organs, or a combination of them, arises, death finally ensues.

Occasional worrying of the system the brain can cope with, but the iteration and reiteration of one idea of a disquieting sort the cells of the brain are not proof against. It is as if the skull were laid bare and the surface of the brain struck lightly with a hammer every few seconds, with mechanical precision, with never a sign of let-up or the failure of a stroke.

Just in this way does the annoying idea, the maddening thought that will not be done away with, strike and fall upon certain nerve cells, never ceasing and week by week diminishing the vitality of these delicate organisms that are so minute that they can only be seen under the microscope. Pharyngeal

Worry, to make the theory still stronger, is an irritant at certain points, which produces little harm if it comes at intervals or irregularly.

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Mongolian features. Indeed, the Tibetans occupy a very low position in the scale of human advancement, especially if judged by our western standard of civilization. Their culture is inferior to that of most semi-barbarous races, comparing unfavorably even with that of certain Indian tribes of the American continent, such as the Pueblos, Zunis, etc. In physiognomy and general appearance they strongly resemble the inhabitants of Swedish Lapland, as well as the Eskimos of Northern Siberia, being short-sized, broad-shouldered and possessed of the same angular

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